

terpreters; the heat down there in summer is said to be something fierce as both Mr. Swingle and Mr. MacGregor are telling me and last not least, the Shanghai authorities do not allow any plants from Canton with earth around their roots to be landed here, for fear of plague, and other bacterial diseases that are endemic there. I am also far from certain whether one can buy suitable grafted or inarched plants right away. For serious South Chinese exploration work I will need more time than I have now.

On Sunday night, May 30th, we arrived in Nanking, the next day I went to see the acting American consul Mr. A. W. Gilbert and heard that Mr. Joseph Bailie, whom I wanted to see in particular, as regards his afforestation experiments, was out in the country on an inspection trip.

We had a telegram sent up to him and on Wednesday evening he came down again to Nanking. The next day I went with him over the Western slopes of the Purple Mountains and over a tree nursery; on Friday June 4th we visited some local forest-growth and another nursery; On Saturday June 5th we looked over some gardens and on Sunday June 6th we made an excursion to the Panhua mountain, some 20 miles away from Nanking, where quite some original tree growth has still been left, being protected by the Buddhist monks of a large temple, on the top of the mountain.

The reforestation experiments as carried-on on Purple Mountain, show promises that a dense tree growth can be established with relatively little outlay.

A few things in and around Nanking struck me as being of decided value to us in America, viz: plenty of trees everywhere of the "Huang lien shu" (*Pistacia chinensis*), of which the wood is an esteemed timber, used in cart building, while the young sprouts are eaten mostly pickled.

*Ulmus parvifolia*, "Chia yu shu", another timber tree of much promise; thrives everywhere, fruits ripen in the autumn.

*Quercus variabilis* (*Q. chinensis*) "Mau li siang shu" a good timber tree for rocky slopes; valuable for railway sleepers.

*Dalbergia hupeana* "T'an shu"; trees of medium size, in looks in between *Sophora japonica* and *Cladrastis amurensis*; lumber exceedingly heavy and tough; used in cart building and in turnery work; can thrive on thin rocky soils.

*Albizzia chinensis* (*A. lebbek*), "Shan hual shu", very ornamental with its feathery leaves and whitish tufts of tasselled flowers. Thrives on rocky places; wood hard; used in carpentry.

*Liquidambar formosana*, "Fung hsiang shu", a sweet gum, growing to very large sizes, the wood not highly appre-